

Around the World

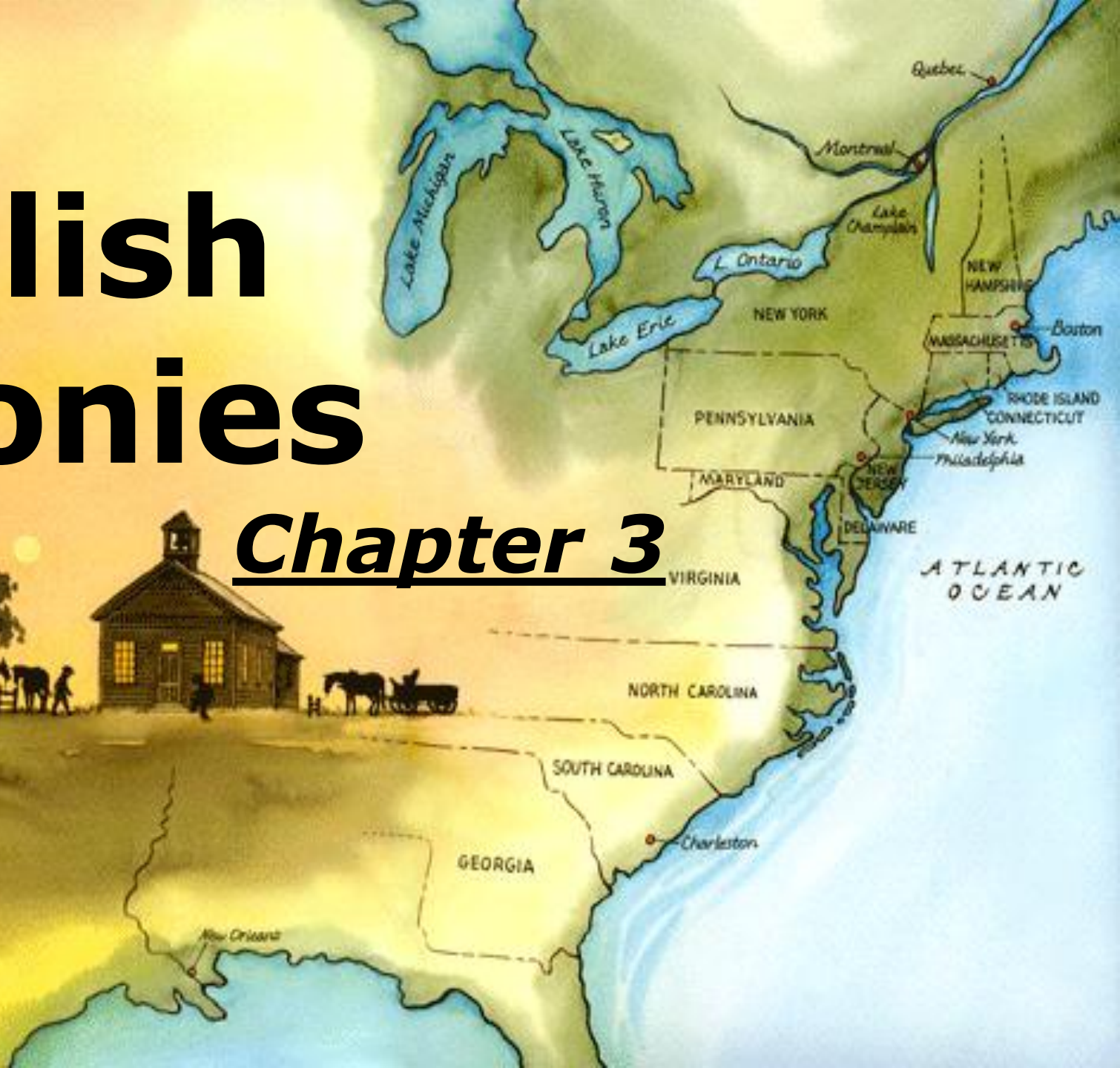
At this time around the world...

- 1648 – Work is finished on India's Taj Mahal.
- 1682 – Peter the Great becomes Czar of Russia.
- 1732 – Fort Vincennes is established in Indiana by the British.
- 1768 – British explorer James Cook sets sail of first South Pacific, meeting people like Sandwich Islander. (Hawaii)



The English Colonies

Chapter 3



Beginning:

Southern Colonies

In **1605** a company of English merchants asked King James I for the right (royal charter) to found, a settlement.

- **1606** the king granted the request of the company to settle in a region known as **Virginia...**



Founding a New Colony

Investors in the settlement formed a joint-stock company “**London Company**”.

- 1607, April 26th, 105 colonist arrived to America.

- May 14th **Jamestown** was founded.
 - **Jamestown** – first permanent English settlement in North



RESULTS?

Founding a New Colony

A lack of preparation cost a lot of the colonist their lives...

- Most men who came to Jamestown were adventurers, but not farmers or carpenters...

Jamestown was also surrounded by marshes full of disease carrying mosquitoes.

- **By the first winter 2/3 of the original colonist died! (60 of 500 SURVIVED!)**



Jamestown, Under New Leadership

John Smith

- 1608 John Smith takes control of the colony.
 - Starts by building fort.
 - Forced settlers to work for their food and life styles.
 - » Set up rules to reward hard workers...



Powhatan Confederacy

- Colonist received help from this Native American Confederacy.
 - Food and Supplies



John Rolfe

1609

- 400 more settlers arrive in Jamestown.
 - Winter, disease, and lack of skills hit the colony again...
 - **By 1610 only 60 colonist were left.**

Jamestown would struggle as a colony until **John Rolfe**...

Tobacco



Virginia

(Survival)

1614

- John Rolfe married a Powhatan leaders daughter... (Pocahontas)
 - This marriage helped colonist survive...
 - Began peaceful relations with Powhatan.
 - Pocahontas died three years later in England...



Jamestown, Virginia Survives!

- **John Smith** – leadership...
- **John Rolfe** – tobacco production...

War in Virginia

1622

- Colonist killed a Powhatan leader.
 - Powhatan react by attacking Virginia settlers...
 - Attacks continue for the next 20 years.
- “London Company” could not protect its colonist.
 - **1624** – The English Crown cancelled the companies charter.
 - Virginia became a royal colony under the authority of a appointed royal governor chosen by the King.



Virginia (Lifestyles)

Daily Life in Virginia

(Headright System)

- Colonist lived on scattered farms.
 - Tobacco production established large farms (plantations). (Tobacco was used as Currency...)
- Plantations were made possible through the **headright system**.
 - Colonist who paid their own way to Virginia received 50 acres...
 - A colonist could receive additional acreage for every person they brought from England!
 - Colonist began to gain large amounts of land...



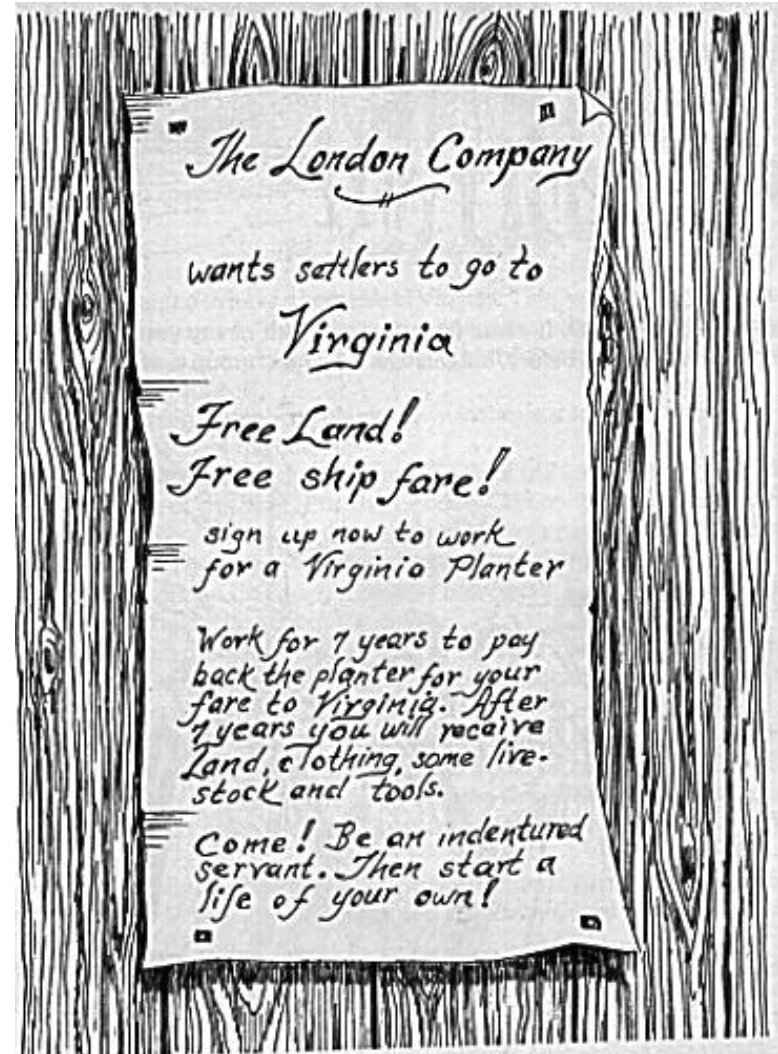
Virginia (Lifestyles)

Daily Life in Virginia

(Labor System)

• Labor in Virginia

- Colonist in Virginia suffered a very high death rate, which cause a shortage in labor...
- **Indentured servants** – colonist who signed an agreement to work (4 – 7) years in exchange for passage to America.
 - Need for labor eventually expands to slavery!



Slavery in Virginia

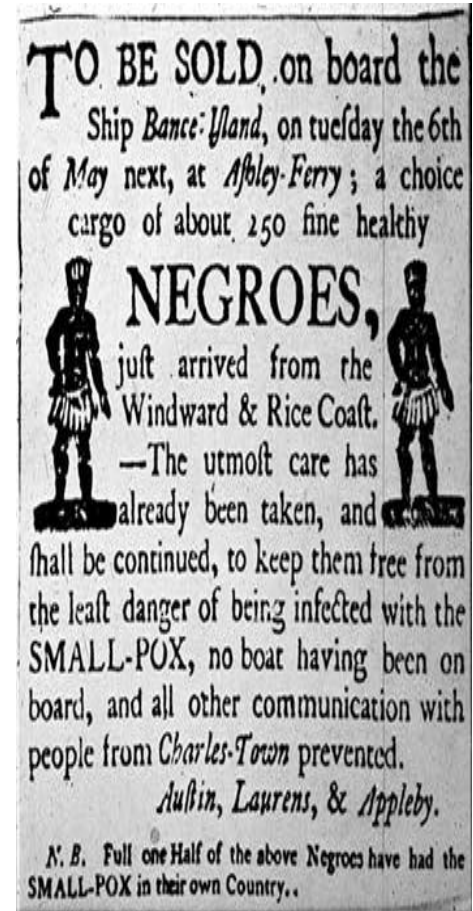
Expansion of Slavery

1619

- Dutch ships bring first Africans to North America....
- Demand of work was greater than the supply of people...
 - Colonist see Africans as a answer to the labor problem.

The Jamestown economy begins to flourish because of slave labor...

*Life long slavery begins...



TO BE SOLD on board the
Ship *Bance-Island*, on tuesday the 6th
of May next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy

NEGROES,
just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.
—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

Aubin, Laurens, & Appleby.

N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country..

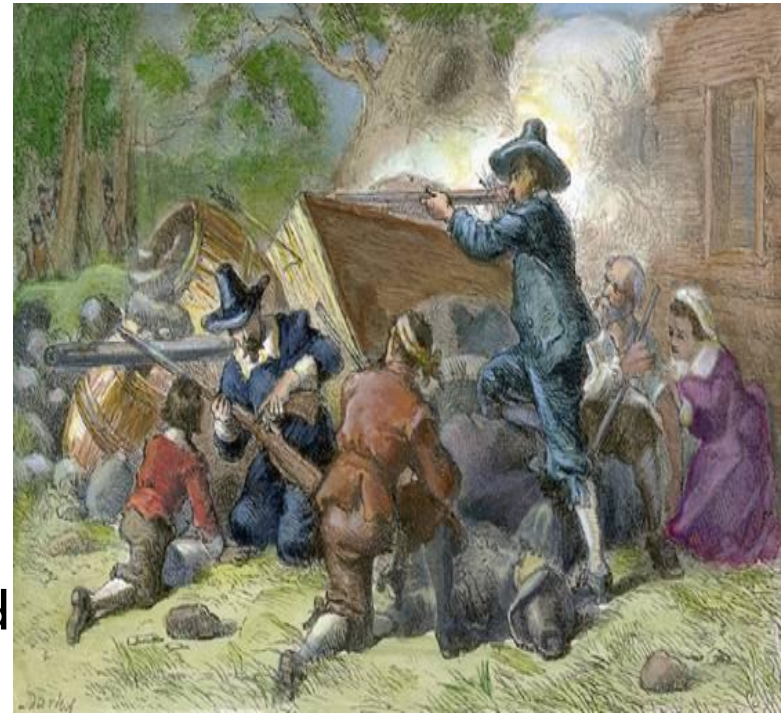
Virginia Economy

As plantations grew, the economy of Jamestown began to expand.

- When profits are beginning to be made English Colonial officials begin to tax and raise taxes.
 - Colonist protested the **high taxes** and **policies against Native Americans...**

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

- A group of former indentured servant led by Nathan Bacon upset about (taxation) and policies toward (fair) treatment of Native Americans attacks...
 - Burns Jamestown and takes control!



The Others...

Southern Colonies

As Jamestown was developing in Virginia, new groups of colonist began planning to move to America...

- English Catholics were fleeing the Church of England, seeking religious freedom...



Maryland

1620

First Lord of Baltimore, George Calvert, requested a **charter** from King Charles I.

- New Colony for **Catholics**, a refuge for religious freedom...

1632 (12 years later)

King Charles I issued a charter to Calvert's son, Cecilius (**Second Lord of Baltimore**)...

- New Colony would be located north of Virginia.
 - Named "**Maryland**" for Queen Henrietta Maria

1634

200 English Colonist came to Maryland...

- Landowners, servants, crafts people, and farmers.
 - Learned from the lessons of Jamestown...

Colony would be a **proprietary colony**.



GEORGE CALVERT, First Lord Baltimore (1580-1632), by Daniel Mytens the Elder

Maryland

(Catholics vs. Protestants)

1640

Although Catholics founded Maryland, a large number of Protestants began moving their.

- Conflicts would soon begin...



Lord Baltimore issued the **'Toleration Act of 1649'**

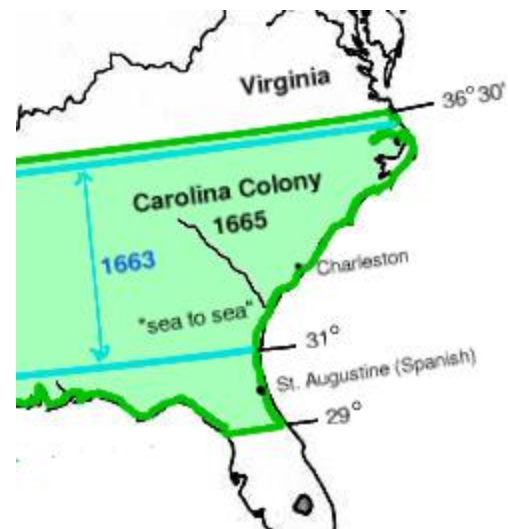
- This bill made it a crime to restrict the religious rights for Christians.
 - 1st law supporting religious tolerance.

Religious Freedom within a colony!

The Carolina's (Beginnings)

1663

- King Charles II gives several of his eight loyal supporters land south of Virginia to colonize.
 - ‘Carolina’ colony was established.



1712 – Colonies Separated

- North Carolina
- South Carolina

North Carolina & South Carolina

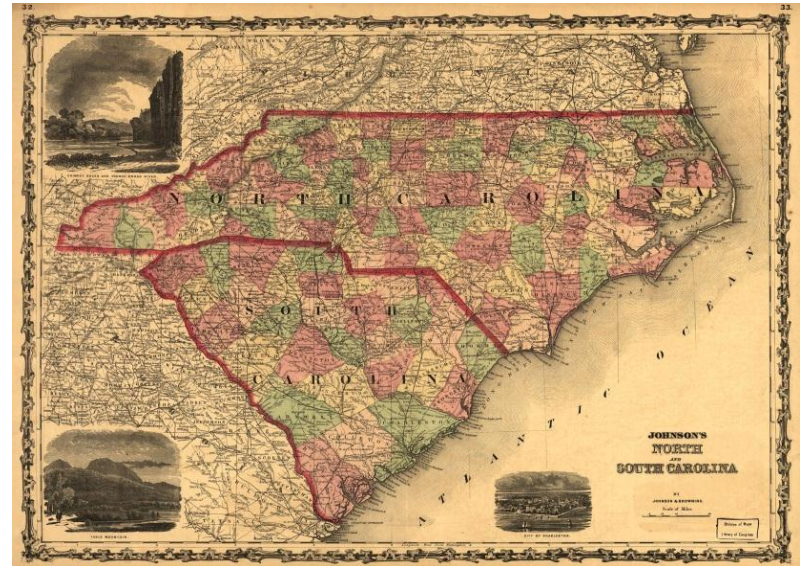
North Carolina

- Colonist who left Virginia and had been in America... (Farmers)

South Carolina

- Primarily new European colonist.
 - **“Proprietors Governments”**.
 - Managed poorly

1729 – Taken back by England and made
“Royal Colonies”



Georgia

(Beginnings)

1732

- King George II granted a charter to James Oglethorpe to found Georgia...
 - Colony would shield colonies from Spanish Colony (Florida).

1733

- 120 Colonist established 'Savannah'
 - Small Farms (No Plantations)
 - Outlawed Slavery
 - Limited the size of land grants.

1752

- King James took colony back as "Royal Colony".
 - Instituted new 'Laws'
 - Slavery and Plantations...



Economy of Southern Colonies

Small farms and Plantations

- **Agriculture**
 - ‘Cash Crops’
 - Tobacco, Rice, and Indigo...
- **Raw Materials**
 - Wood and Tar
- **Slave Labor**
 - 1700’s main source of labor African slaves.
 - **Slave Codes** – laws to control slave
 - “Torture, murder, and every other imaginable brutality...are practiced upon slaves with no punishment.”



New England Colonies

Pilgrim and Puritans

Religious tension high in England because of Protestant Reformation.

- A Protestant group called the Puritans wanted a more purified church.
 - Thought Catholic and Protestant Church was too powerful.
 - Church's upset begin to seek them out and punish the Puritans .



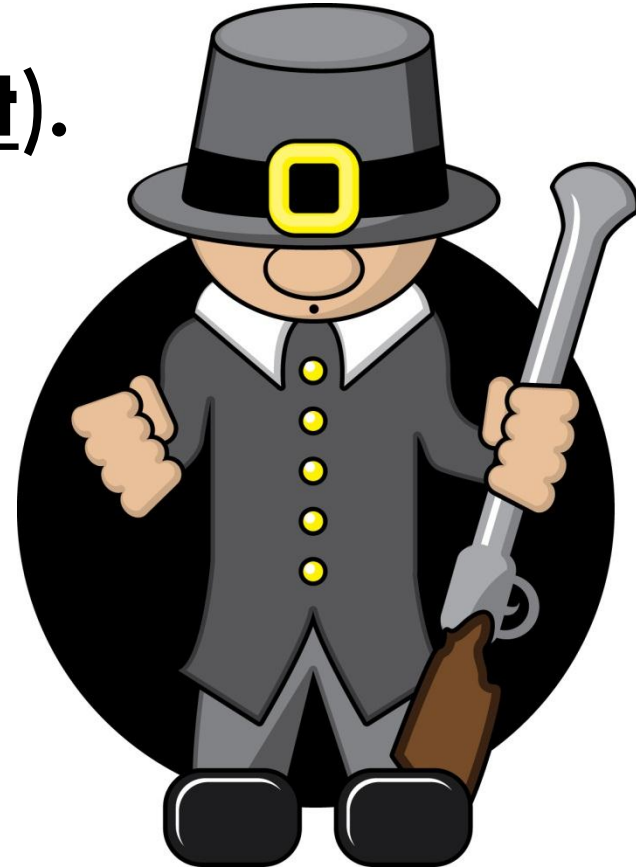
Pilgrims on the Move...

The church labeled these groups of Puritans (Separatist).

- 1608 a group of Puritans that decided to leave England were known as Pilgrims.
 - Immigrants – people who leave the country of their birth to live in another.

1620, September – Pilgrim leader William Bradford leads a group of Puritans on a ship (Mayflower) to the colony of Virginia.

- Men, women, and children...



Pilgrim Community

The Pilgrims struggled in their early settlement.

- Families worked together to survive...
- Colonist also depended on Indians...



1621 – New England Colonist meet an Indian, Squanto.

- Indians helped colonist learn how to survive in the territory.
 - After the first harvest colonist celebrated with the Indians.

THANKSGIVING!

Puritans Leave

England...

1620's England's economy suffering.

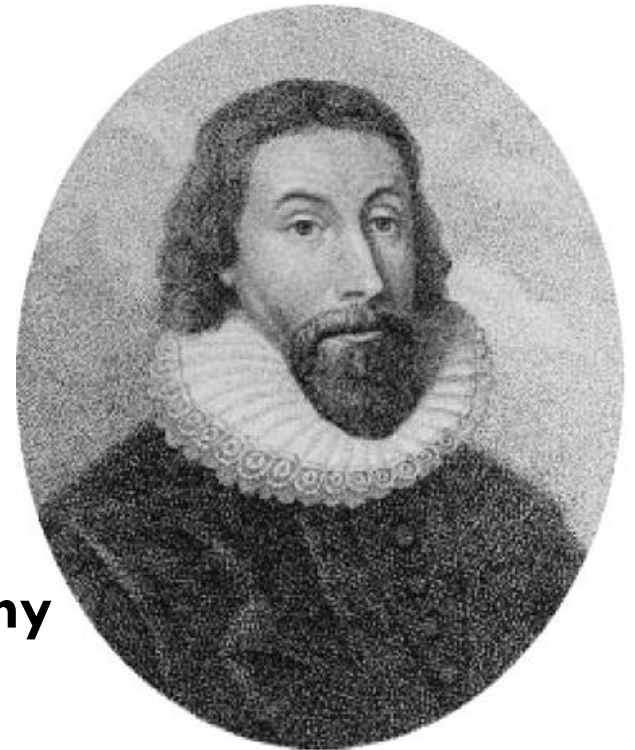
- Jobs, Taxes, and Religious separatist punished!

Great Migration (1629 – 1640)

- 40,000 Puritans leave to America
 - Would land North of Virginia..
 - Established **Massachusetts Bay Colony**

1630 - John Winthrop

- Helped people come to America, to build a Christian community.
 - First Governor of General Courts.



Government in New England Colonies...

**Massachusetts Bay Colony had
more independence than the
Southern Colonies...**

- Established Own Government
 - **General Court**
 - Each town in colony had 3 delegates.
 - **1664** the General Court became a **two-house** (bicameral) **legislature**.

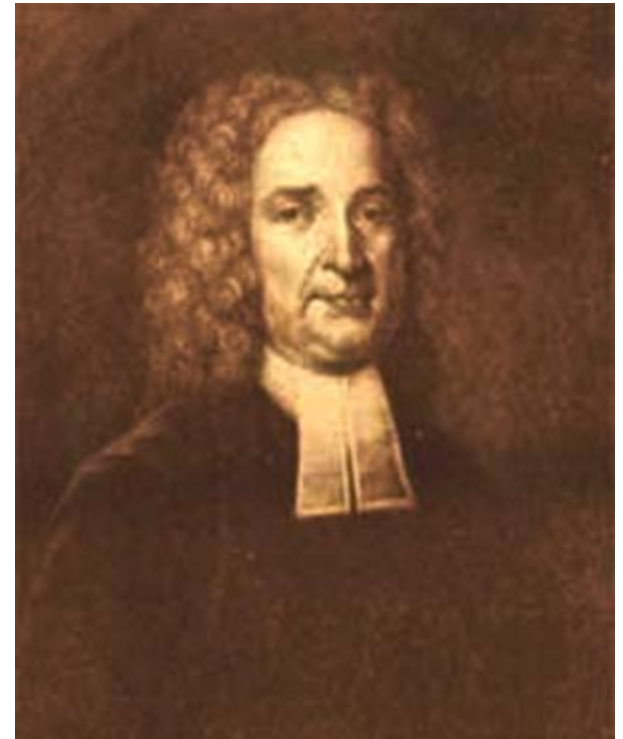


Establish first Democratic Government

New England Colonies...

Politics and Religion were closely linked in forming New England Colonies...

- **1629** – Massachusetts Established.
 - Established religious freedom England.
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Led by Governor Winthrop
- **1636** – Connecticut Established
 - Established by Thomas Hooker who left Massachusetts for more political freedom.
 - Orders of Connecticut (More Democratic)
 - » **Father of 'American Democracy'**



New England Colonies

1636 – Rhode Island (Providence)
Established.

- Established by Roger Williams for political and religious freedom.
 - Believed in religious tolerance and the Separation of Church and State.

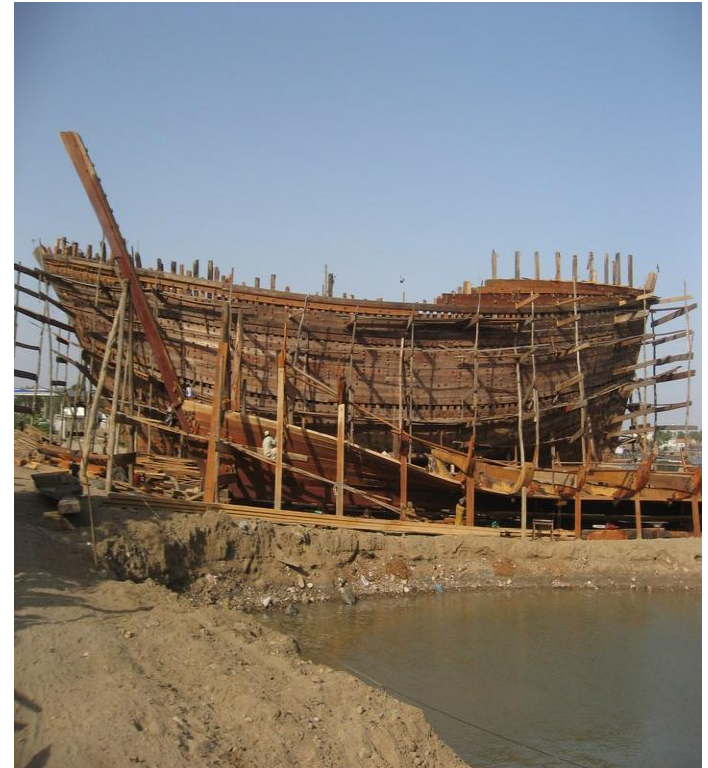
1638 – New Hampshire

- Established by John Wheelwright for political and religious rights.
 - Believed in women's rights
 - Ann Hutchinson

New England Economy...

New England Colonies were very different from the Southern Colonies. (Not based on agriculture)

- **Merchants** (traders)
- **Fishing** (Specialty fish and Whales)
- **Ship Building** (Fishing Industry allowed for ship building to flourish)
- **Skilled Craftspeople** (Blacksmithing, weaving, ship building, and printing)



Education in the New England Colonies...

Education was important in New England Colonies.

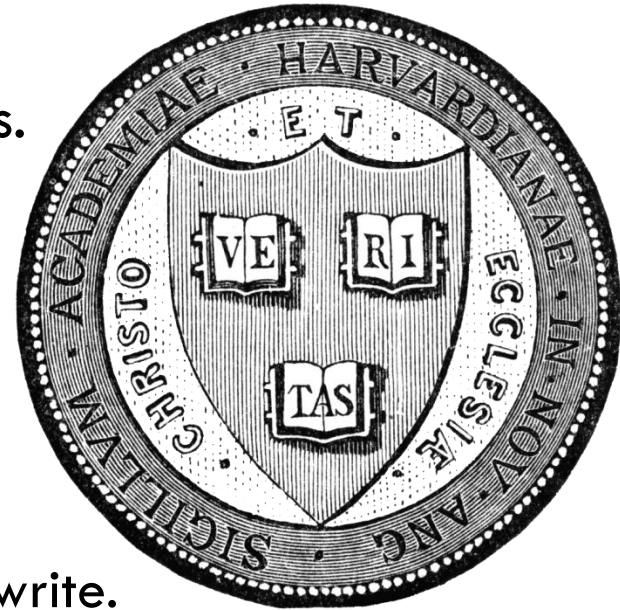
- Puritans wanted their children to read the Bible.
 - **First to establish education laws.**

Public Education

- 1647 – Towns of 50+ citizen would have schools.
 - Taught with the *New England Primer*

Higher Education

- 1636 – Harvard University established
- 1693 – William and Mary University
 - 70% of New England Colonies could read and write.



Middle Colonies

(Beginnings)

1613 - Dutch founded New Netherlands in North America.

- Established fur trading post.
 - New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island (24\$).
 - Generous land grants and religious tolerance brought many new settlers
 - Jews, Puritans, Rich English Lords, and French Colonist.

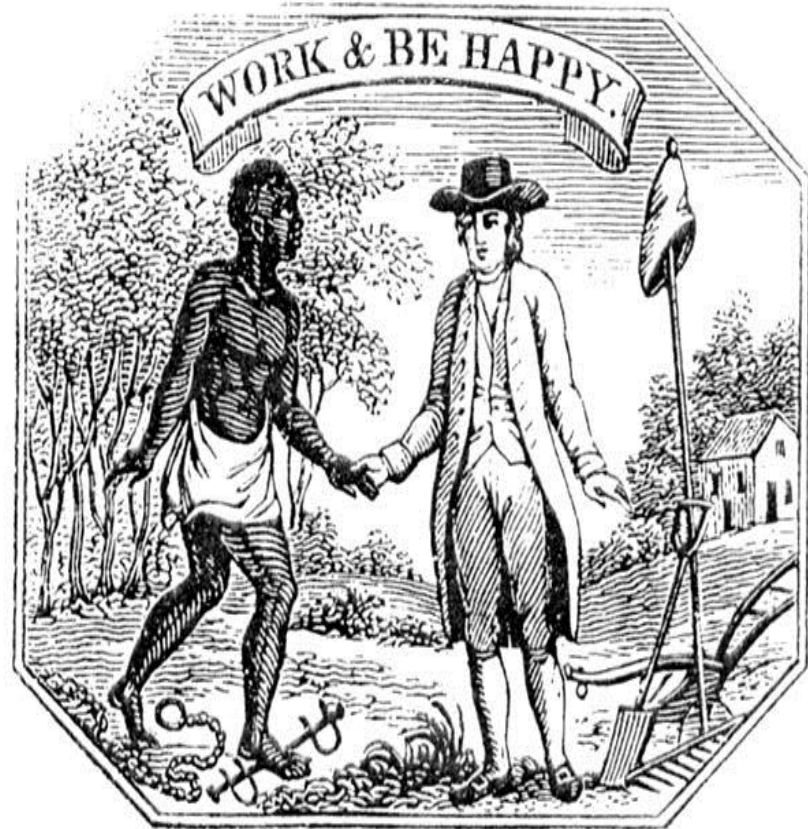
1647 – Peter Stuyvesant led the colony as Director General.



New York

1664 – An English fleet captured the undefended colony on New Amsterdam.

- New territory given to the Duke of York.
 - Fur Trading Post established.
 - New Netherlands was renamed New York and New Amsterdam (New York City).
 - Large Dutch influence



New Jersey

After the English took New Netherlands, New Jersey was established.

- Duke of York gave two of his loyalist land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers (New Jersey).
 - Diverse population
 - Fur Traders



New Jersey

(Quakers)

The Society of Friends, or the Quakers, made up one of the largest religious groups in New Jersey...

- Believed in equality of men and women before God.
 - Believed in religious tolerance for all.
 - Persecuted in England and North America.
 - Led by **William Penn**



Penn's Colony

(Pennsylvania)

1681 – William Penn was given rights to a charter establishing a colony west of New Jersey for Quakers.

- Pennsylvania

William Penn had complete control...

- Set up a elected assembly style government.
 - Representative Self Government
 - Reflect Citizens



1776 – Delaware is established south of Pennsylvania.

Economy of the Middle Colonies

Middle Colonies combined characteristics of New England and Southern Colonies...

- **Agriculture**
 - **Staple Crops** – crops that are always needed. (Wheat, Barley, and Oats)
- **Indentured Servants** and **Slaves** were somewhat important to the economy.
 - Skilled Laborers
 - Blacksmiths and Carpenters
- **Merchants** (Traders)



Main Concepts

Southern

- Royal Charter
- Jamestown
- Agriculture (South)
- Slavery

Middle

- Dutch vs. English
- William Penn (Quakers)
- Elected Assemblies
- Staple Crops
- Livestock
- Indentured Servants

New England

- Puritans/Pilgrims
- Separatist
- Mayflower (Compact - 1620)
- Thanksgiving (Squanto)
- Great Migration
- Shipbuilding
- Public Education

Where would you
want to live?

Life in the English Colonies



**Which one
would you
choose...**

Colonial Government

- ∞ The 13 Colonies had their own forms of government...
 - Each colony was given power through a 'Royal' charter.
 - Gov't?
- ∞ Although, the English Monarch had authority over all 13 Colonies...
 - A group of royal advisors called the Privy Council (in England) set all colonial policies...



What about the colonist?

Colonial Governors

Each Colony had a...

- Governor

- Head of Gov't
 - Most were selected by the King...
 - Exception: Proprietary Colonies.

Most governors were assisted by an advisory council...

- Influenced the laws and policies...
 - Assemblies were created to help make and create laws...

De libris claudis et libertatis magis not agant
de in dante of being subjected Upon which
Letters Petitions having been answered
and thereupon the said Lords Spiritual
and Temporall and Commons pursuant to their
respective Letters and Petitions being now
assembled in a full and free Representative of a
free Nation taking into their most serious
consideration the best means for attaining
the said aforesaid ends in the first place
their Duties in the first place have usually done
for the maintaining and asserting their antient
Rights and Liberties Declare that the pretended
power of suspending of Laws or the Execution of
Laws by Special Charters without consent of
Parliament is illegal that the pretended power
of dispensing with Laws or the Execution of
Laws by Special Charters as it hath been
assumed and exercised of late is illegal that
the Commission for erecting the late Court
of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and all
other Commissions and Courts of like nature
are illegal and pernicious That stopping money
for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of
the Great Seal of Parliament for any
purpose time or in other manner than the same
is or shall be granted is illegal that it is
the right of the Subjects to petition the King
and all Commissions and prosecutions for such
petitions are illegal that the raising or
levying a charge or tax within the Kingdom
in time of Peace without the consent of
Parliament is against Law that the Subjects
are not bound to pay taxes levied for other
purpose than the service of the Kingdom and all
assessments by Law that Election of Members of
Parliament ought to be free that the freeborn



Colonial Legislators

☞ Southern Colonies

- 1619 - Virginia established first colonial legislature...
 - (Bicameral)
 - Council of State
 - Selected by the advisory council and King...
 - House of Burgesses
 - Selected by Colonist...

Middle and New England Colonies

- Town Meetings
 - People would discuss and decide on local issues...
 - Then they would be presented to the King...



Colonial Courts

- ☞ Colonial Courts made up another important part of colonial government...
- Established to control local affairs...
 - Reflected the beliefs of local communities.
 - Protected individuals freedoms...
 - Freedom of speech, religion, and press...



Political Change in England

1685 James II becomes King of England...

- He was determined to take more control over the English Gov't and its colonies...
 - Saw the colonies as to independent...
 - Began to limit their gov't power, town meetings...

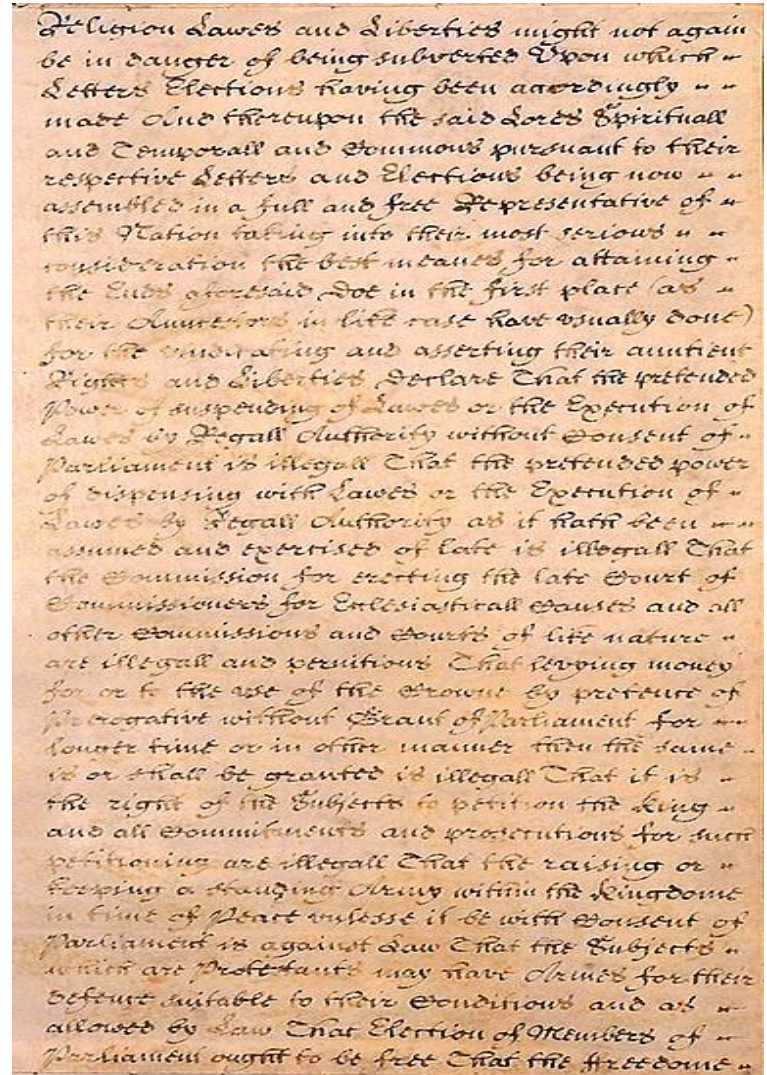


English Bill of Rights

1689 English Bill of Rights!

- Parliament replaced the unpopular King James II by passing the English Bill of Rights...
 - This act reduced the powers of English Monarchs...
 - At the same time Parliament gained power...

Colonies valued their own rights to elect representatives to decide local issues and laws...



Religion Lawes and Liberties might not againe
be in danger of being subverted Upon which
Letters Elections having been accordingly
made and thereupon the said Lordes Spirituall
and Temporall and Commones pursuant to their
respective Letters and Elections being now
assembled in a full and free Representative of
this Nation taking into their most serious
consideration the best means for attaining
the ends aforesaid doe in the first place
their Ancestors in like case have usually done
for the maintaining and asserting their ancient
Rights and Liberties Declare that the pretended
power of suspending of Lawes or the Execution of
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the Commission for erecting the late Court of
Commissioners for Ecclesiasticall Causes and all
other Commissions and Courts of like nature
are illegal and pernicious That levying money
for or to the use of the Crowne by pretence of
prerogative without Consent of Parliament for
any time or in other manner than the same
is or shall be granted is illegal That it is
the right of his Subjects to petition the King
and all Commissions and prosecutions for such
petitioning are illegal That the raising or
keeping a standing Army within the Kingdom
in time of Peace without Consent of
Parliament is against Law That the Subjects
whom are Protestants may have Armes for their
defence suitable to their Conditions and as
allowed by Law That Election of Members of
Parliament ought to be free That the free dome

English Trade Laws

☞ One of England's main reasons for founding and controlling its American colonies was to earn money from trade...

- Mercantilism
 - Careful control of trade...
- To support this system between 1650 and 1696 Parliament passed a series of acts known as the **Navigation Acts**...
 - Limiting Colonial trade...

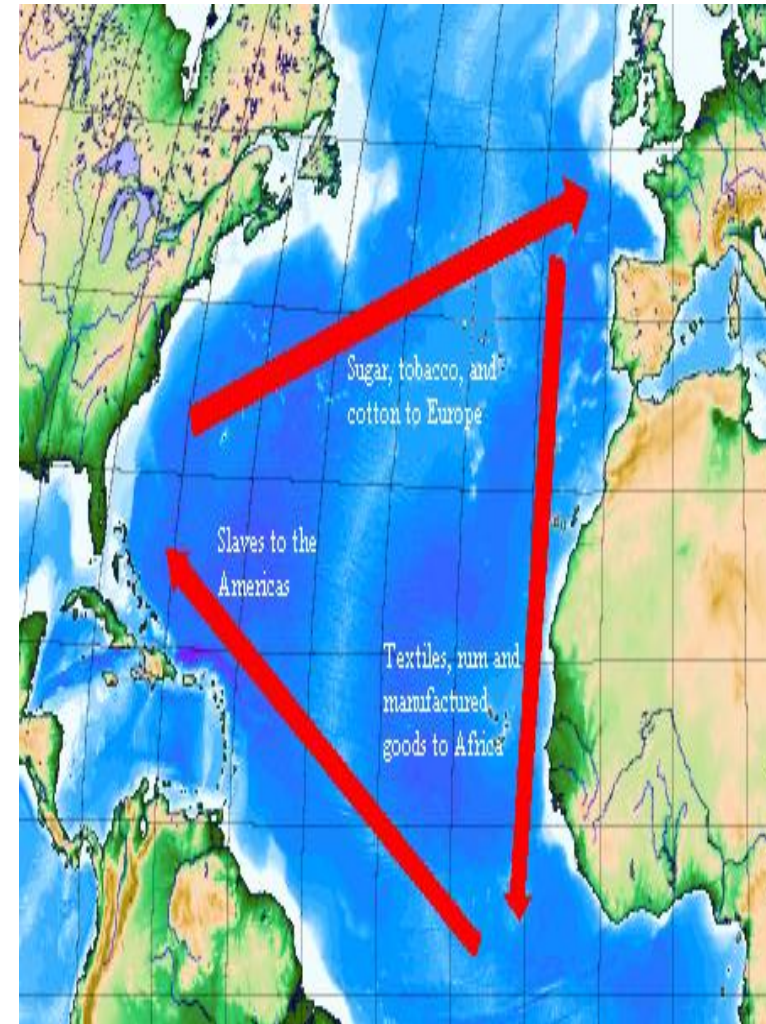


English Trade Laws

Navigation Act

- (1650, 1660, & 1696)
 - Forbid colonist from trading specific items (sugar and cotton) with any other country than England...
 - Required colonist to **ONLY** use English ships to move goods!
 - Required all goods to go through English ports for inspection... (Duties and Taxes)

∞ England claimed these would be good for the colonies...



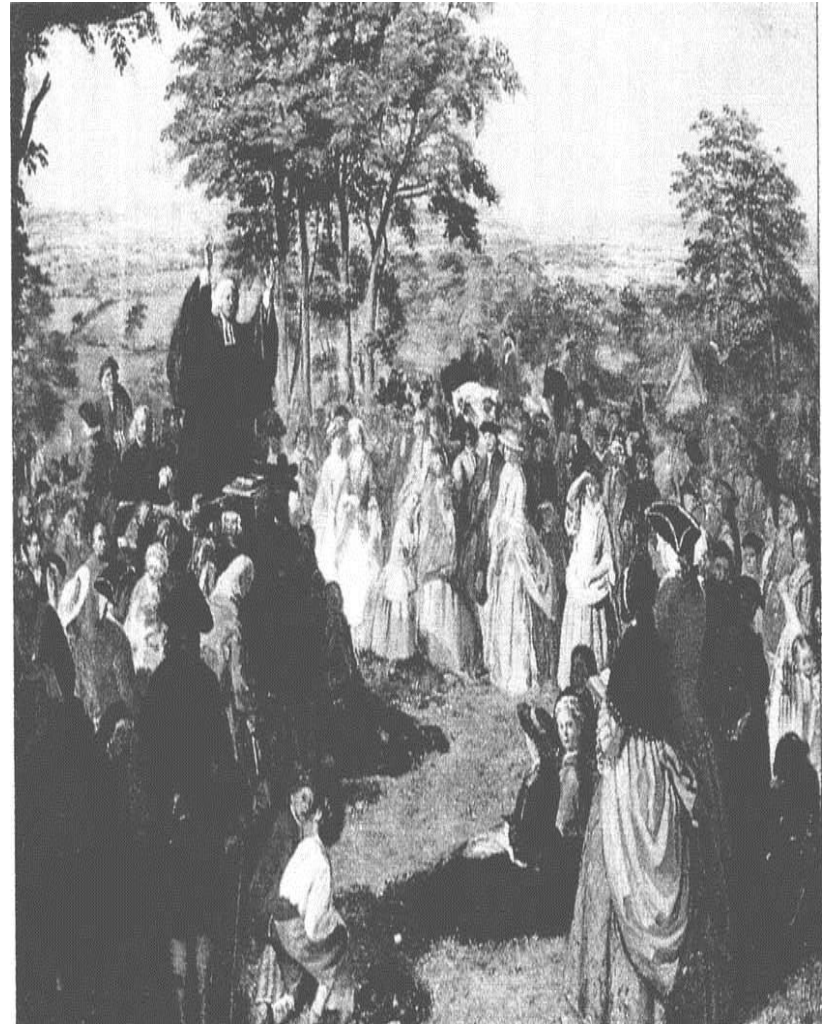
Great Awakening

1700's Europe - Colonies

After years of population growth, religious leaders wanted to spread religious feelings throughout the colonies...

Great Awakening - A religious movement that swept through the colonies in the 1730's -1740's...

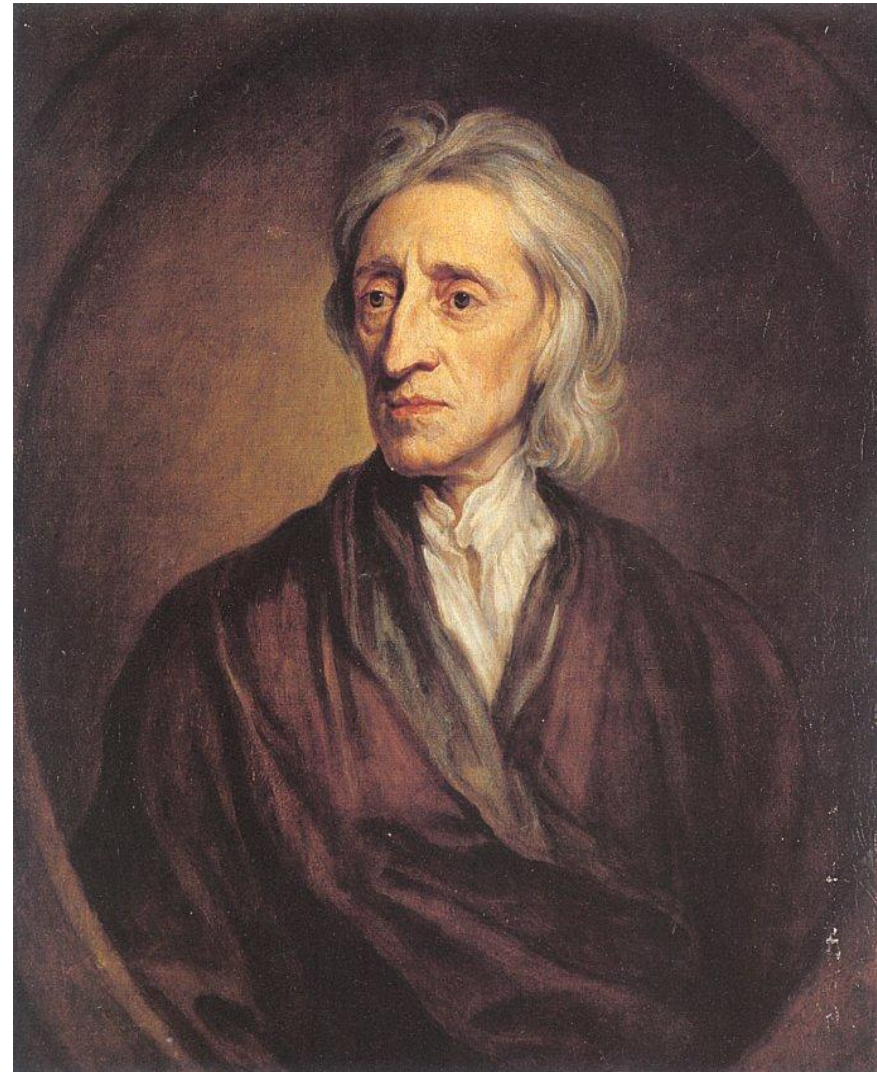
- John Edwards (Mass)
- George Whitefield
 - Held religious meeting talking about freedoms and rights. (Revivals)
 - Democratic Ideas!
(Political Equality)



Enlightenment

∞ Scientific Revolution

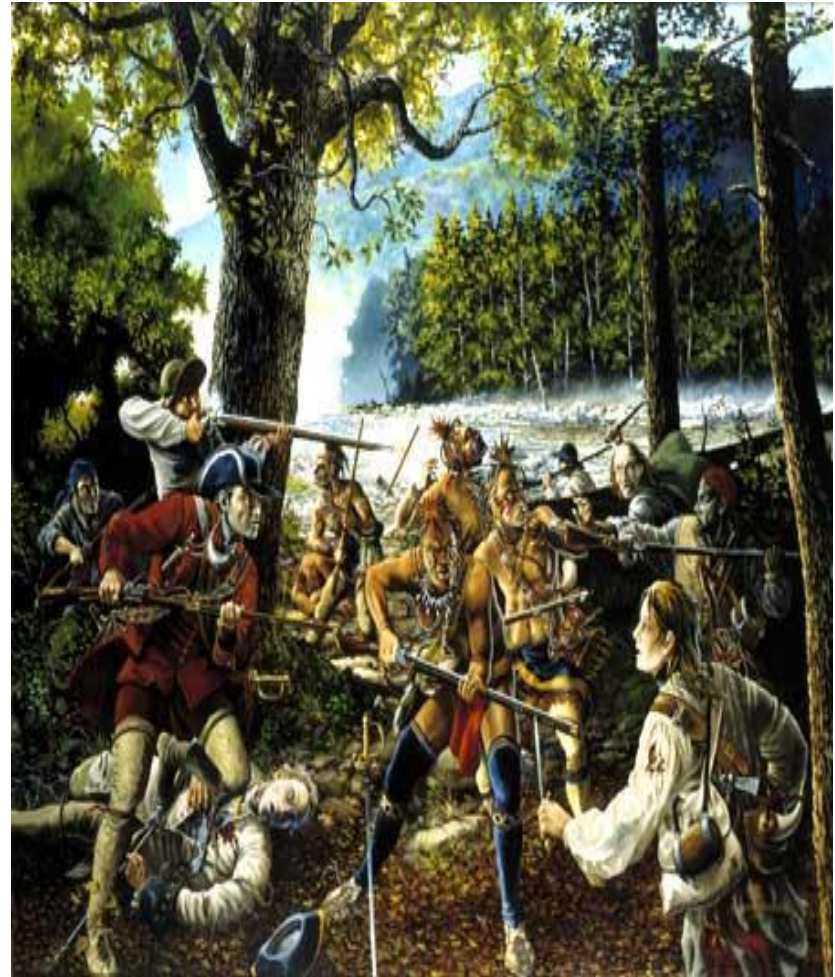
- Scientist began to understand the basic laws that govern nature...
 - Enlightenment - a movement in which people spread their ideas and beliefs about the improvement of life and society...
 - Changed how people thought of the world...
- **John Locke**
 - Believed people had natural rights such as equality and liberty...
 - Social Contract between government and citizens!



French and Indian War

1670

- ☞ Colonists were wanting to expand further west into Indian and French Territory...
 - West of the Appalachian Mts...
 - Why?
 - What about the Indians?
 - Tension began to rise between New England colonists and the Wampanoag Indians...
 - **Metacomet a.k.a King Philip** leader of the Wampanoag Indians opposed the colonists' effort to move into his tribes land...



French and Indian War

1675

- ∞ Tensions Erupt causing a conflict known as 'King Phillip's War'.
 - Colonial Militia fought against the American Indians...
 - Both sides attacked one another killing men, women, and children...
 - 1676 the war ends with...
 - 600 Colonist Dead...
 - 3,000 Indians Dead...
 - Just the beginning...
 - Indians and Colonist are under constant threat with one another...
 - Which side to choose to settle with...
 - English or French?



North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700



French and Indian War

- ∞ 1700's England and France were competing for territory in North America (west)...
 - Ohio River Valley
 - Fur Trade!
- ∞ 1753 War erupts over the disputed territory...
 - British Military has moved into the territory disturbing 3 French forts...



French and Indian War

1753 'The War Begins'

∞ Fort Necessity

- 1754 captured by French Soldiers, begins the French and Indian War...
 - French would be in control of the Ohio River Valley...
- "Albany Plan"
 - United the 13 Colonies in case of French invasion...



∞ 1759 The War 'begins to' Ends

- James Wolfe, British captured the French colony 'Quebec'...
 - 7 Year War in Europe!



French and Indian War

1763

☞ Treaty of Paris

- Britain and France sign an official treaty ending the war...

☞ Terms of the Treaty!

- Canada is given to England...
- England gains all French land East of the Mississippi River...
 - Except the city of New Orleans...
- England receives Florida...

☞ What did the treaty change?

- Who had the power?





Western Frontier

Most of the 13 Colonies were located along Atlantic Coast...

- Problems?

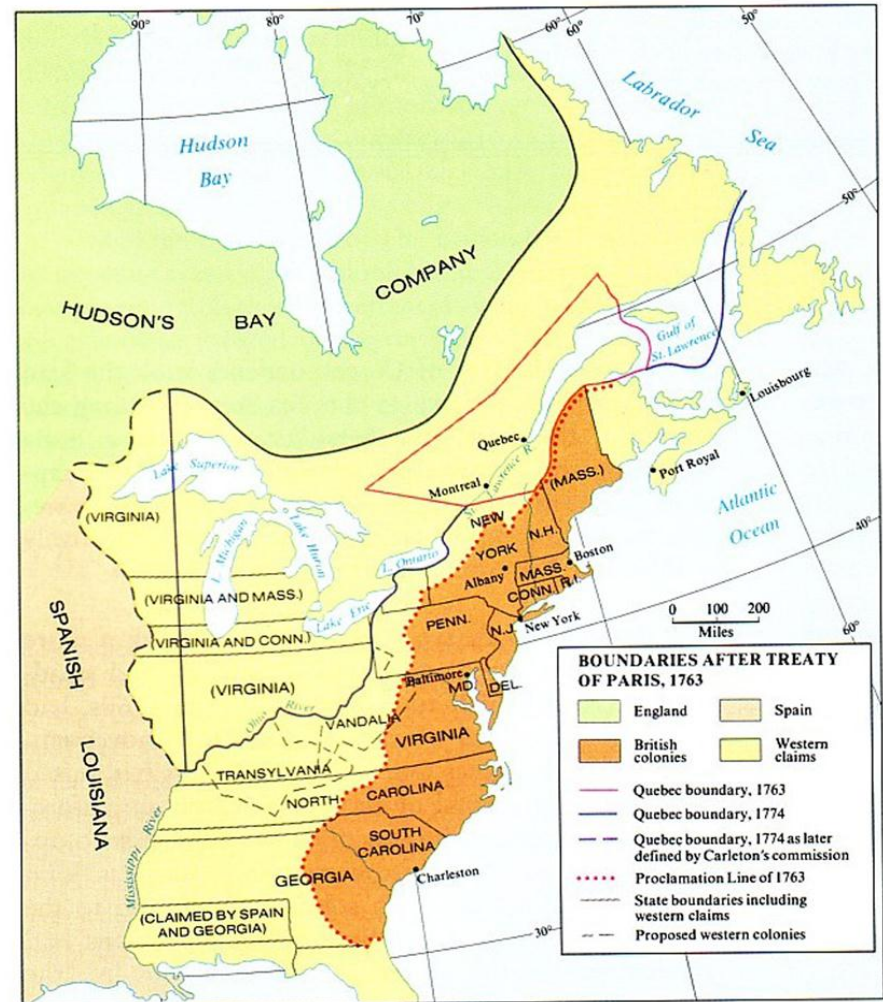
☞ Colonist are slowly moving further west...

- Ohio River Valley..
 - Indian Problems/Attacks!
 - Pontiacs Rebellion!
 - British Soldiers and Colonist severely effected...

☞ King George III

- Proclamation of 1763 'Line'
 - Laws that banned the expansion of colonist past the Appalachian Mountains...

Why?



Conflict in Colonies

(What was going on?)

Great Britain

Great Britain had won the **French and Indian War**, but Parliament still had to pay for it... (Also, Seven Year War...)

- How...
- Cost...

Great Britain also decides to keep a standing 'permanent' army in the colonies to protect colonist against Indians...

- Why...
- Cost...

Who is going to pay the cost???



Great Britain Begins

Taxation

1764

Parliament passes the...

– Sugar Act

- This act set duties on molasses and sugar imported by colonist.
 - This was the first act directed to raise money from the colonies...

Parliament also changed the colonies legal system...

– Colonial Courts

- No Juries...
- Guilty until proven innocent...
- Judges were appointed by the King



Taxation without Representation

Parliament's action upsets colonist who saw themselves as independent from England.

- Thought taxes were unfair...
- Thought taxes hurt business...
 - Colonist believed England had no right to tax without popular consent.
 - Taxation without representation!

Colonist argued that the power of the crown (England) was limited.

- James Otis
 - “take from any man any part of his property, without his consent is outlandish...”



Taxation without Representation

What should the colonist do?

- Colonist had no direct representation in Parliament...
 - **Why?**
 - Colonist were not considered citizens of England...

May, 1764

- **Boston Town Meeting...**
 - Samuel Adam and James Otis discussed the issue with the fellow colonist.
 - A slogan emerged...
“**No Taxation without
Representation,**”



Taxation without Representation

May, 1764

– Samuel Adams forms the **Committees of Correspondence...**

- Each committee got in touch with other towns and colonies...
 - Its members shared ideas and information about the new British laws and ways to change them...

- **Boycott**

- Refusal to buy goods...
 - Colonists began to boycott all British goods...

What will the British do?

Propaganda

(noun) organised information to assist or damage a cause.

Stamp Act

The British would continue to search for new ways to tax the colonist...

1765

- **Stamp Act** – this act required colonist to pay for an official stamp, or seal, when they bought paper items.
 - Colonist who refused to buy stamps could be fined or sent to jail...

Prime Minister Grenville did not expect this tax to spark protest...



Repealing the Stamp Act

Protest against the Stamp Act began **IMMEDIATELY!**

- Colonist formed secret societies to fight the taxes...
 - Sons of Liberty
- **Stamp Act Congress (1765)**
 - **Patrick Henry**
 - Virginia House of Burgesses met.
 - Massachusetts Legislators met.
 - **Issued a declaration that the Stamp Act was a violation of basic rights and liberties.**
 - » **Repealed the Stamp Act in 1767!**
- Parliament was upset that the colonist challenged their authority!
 - Lead to the **Declaratory Act**.



Declaratory Act

Parliament stated...

- Parliament and English Government have the power to make laws for the colonies...
 - “In all cases whatsoever...”





Boston Massacre

Boston, Massachusetts

- Colonist see soldiers as a direct threat from the British Gov't.
 - Both sides knew they were disliked...
 - March 5th, 1770 a **single British soldier and a colonist got into an argument and fight...**
 - » **This leads to colonist throwing snowballs and insults...**

British soldiers fired into the crowd...

Colonist quickly spread word about the shooting calling it the...

- (Paul Revere)**BOSTON MASSACRE!**
 - **Used it as Propaganda**
 - **Fire up Colonial Tension against England.**





Engraved from a sketch by Paul Revere, 1770.

Unhappy Victims! Of the Sons of Freedom,
They labored till the morning with patient Glee,
Whole families in mind had savagellards,
With their hands in commerce trade had they
Laborers of Freedom not graining the their prey:
Approve the Courage just enjoy the Day.

At Boston, Sept. 17th 1770, August 18th 1770
By Goodwill & Mercy: In the Year 1770
And a sweeping World may might appear
The glorious Death of Victims both sides
The world's exposure then for cadaver blood,
A glorious Tribute which endures the Dead.

Not know the innocent that could God
Should you not help the Mind here of the God
Should you not be the Saviour of the World
Should the innocent of the World be dead
Some have believed that their blood
Should reach a point who never can be had

The unhappy sufferers were a Miss^{rs} Bess^{rs} Gray, Sarah Mowbray, Jane Caldwell, Christopher Atterbury & the 5th
Killed also were several sons of the town (Charles Mowbray & John Clark). - Monthly

Boston Tea Party

To reduce tension Parliament repealed
Townshend Acts except...

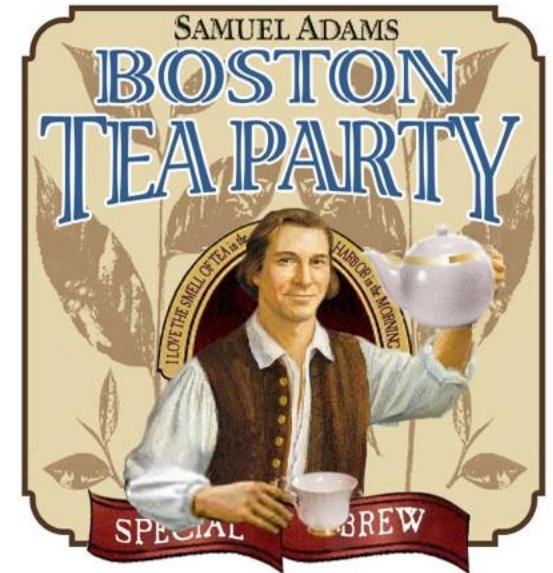


Tea Taxation

- 1773 – Tea Acts
 - This allowed the British East India Company to sell tea directly to the colonist. (Couldn't before...)
 - Colonist Upset about Tax!
 - » Boycott? No, Revenge!

Boston Tea Party

- Sons of Liberty (Samuel Adams)
 - December 16, 1773 colonist disguised as Indians sneaked onto the three tea-filled ships and dumped over 340 chest into the Boston Harbor.



Intolerable Acts 'Coercive Acts'

The British Government was **FURIOUS!**

PUNISH BOSTON

- 1774 the Coercive Acts were passed, colonist called these the *Intolerable Acts*.
 1. Boston Harbor closed until spilt tea was paid for...
 2. Massachusetts's charter was cancelled and no government meeting/assembly...
 3. Criminals sent to England for trials...
 4. **Quartering Act** – colonist must house **British Soldiers**...
 5. Quebec colony given Massachusetts colonial land...
 6. General Thomas Gage became governor of Massachusetts..

COLONIST A LITTLE UPSET, what to do?

**TOO LATE TO
APOLOGIZE?**